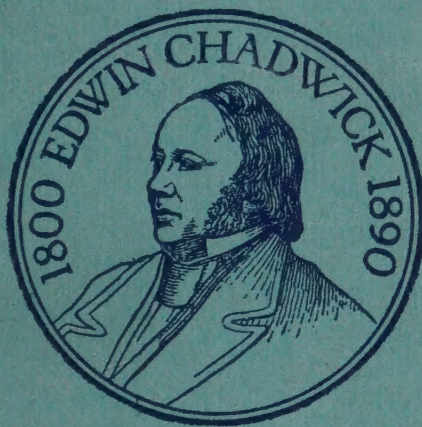


CHADWICK

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THE CHADWICK TRUST

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF ITS FOUNDER
ITS OBJECTS, AND ITS WORK



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A SHORT ACCOUNT OF ITS FOUNDER,
ITS OBJECTS, AND ITS WORK

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THE CHADWICK TRUST.

SIR EDWIN CHADWICK was born on January 24, 1800, and died on July 6, 1890. He and the nineteenth century were in their 'teens together. He was an eminent Victorian, yet some of his best work in reforming the Poor Law had been done before the accession of Queen Victoria. He has been called the Father of English Sanitation ; his teaching gave a great impulse to the Study of Hygiene, while his "sanitary idea" has been influential alike in medicine and legislation, and especially in administrative reforms directed to securing wholesome environment and inculcating the gospel of cleanliness.

Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, his friend and sympathetic biographer, said of Chadwick, "He treated all professions with equal freedom when any subject connected with his own pursuits was under discussion, so that they who listened often wondered, when they were not intimate with him, what his own profession might be." "The historian," says Richardson, "will feel, no doubt, that in this man some peculiar interest was embodied ; that the man did some work or works which exerted a striking influence over his time, and caused great changes in its social system ; and yet there will be a haze about him which will be scarcely penetrable. The man did and did not. He made laws ? Yes. Was he then a legislator ? No, not even a member out of office in the Lower House. He did

something for sanitary improvements ? Yes. Was he then a doctor ? No ; on the contrary, he looked on them as necessary evils and as not very likely to last."

Chadwick,¹ doubtless, owed much to his Lancashire forebears. His grandfather had been the friend of John Wesley and "the new philanthropy" which sprang from the Methodist revival shed its influence around his early years. From his father, the tutor of John Dalton, he derived a love of natural history and philosophy, and after the early death of his mother he moved to London with his father, when the latter became editor of the *Statesman*, the leading Liberal paper of that time. Though he entered for the Bar and was called in 1830, journalism claimed his first attention. In the *Westminster Review* of 1828 appeared his article on life-assurance, which attracted the attention of Grote and the Mills, father and son. In it we find him thus early asserting the potency of environment on health and mortality, and we may trace the origin of his "sanitary idea." The following year, articles appeared from his pen in the *London Review*, on "Preventive Police" and "Public Charities in France." These won the esteem of Bentham, then in his eighty-second year, and Chadwick was ushered into the *coterie* of which the great utilitarian philosopher was the central figure. Bentham's personality and doctrine made a deep impression on his contemporaries ; his principles remained operative for more than one generation after his death, and traces of them may be detected still. His long life, 1748 to 1832, stretched over an era of transcendent interest in the history of

¹ See "The Chadwick School of Thought." Lecture to Royal Sanitary Institute Congress, Exeter, 1913 : *Journal of Royal Sanitary Institute*, Vol. XXXIV., No. 7, pp. 315-337 ; and "The Life and Doctrine of Sir Edwin Chadwick." *Lancet*, April 19 and 26, 1924 : by Sir W. J. Collins.

the nations of Europe and America ; he was the first to coin the word "international." In earlier years he was on friendly terms with the Wesleys, Adam Smith, Pitt, and Mirabeau ; in middle life the elder Mill, Dumont and Romilly were his intimates, while his closing years drew around him as devoted disciples Edwin Chadwick and his co-worker Southwood Smith. The latter performed the quaint last rite for Bentham, as directed by the Master, and on June 9, 1832, at the West Street School of Anatomy, amid an awful thunderstorm, he delivered a funeral *éloge* over the dissected corpse of the departed philosopher. Chadwick, less acquiescent, declined Bentham's offer of an assured income if he would undertake the rôle of expounder of the utilitarian philosophy. He, nevertheless, lived with Bentham during the last few years of his life in a secretarial capacity, and aided him in the production of his administrative code.

Though he thus declined to be the propagandist of utilitarianism, Chadwick had imbibed from the octogenarian philosopher a breadth of view and basic notions of a juridical system which powerfully fomented within him the forces of his developing personality. He had become possessed with what has been called "his sanitary idea" ; he studied typhus fever in the rookeries of East London, and nearly fell a victim to it. In 1832, a year ever memorable in the annals of political reform, in a reign which "gave rise to no law of direct sanitary intention," Mr. Chadwick was most fortunately appointed Assistant Commissioner for an Enquiry into the working of the Poor Laws, which had been in operation, practically unaltered, from the spacious times of Queen Elizabeth (1601). From the vantage ground of this relatively subordinate position, under Bishop Blomfield's Commission, Chadwick started on what was to be his life's work. Duty and

faculty were united in this enterprise. He saw with his eyes and not with his ears ; investigations made on the spot, statistics, all sources of information, were pressed into the service, and his reports became models of what sanitary surveys ought to be. Inquiry into factory life (1833), secretaryship to the newly-created Poor Law Board (1834), investigation into the sanitary condition of the metropolis (1838), in rapid succession engaged the activities of Chadwick. The state of things at the beginning of the Victorian era is happily sketched by Sir John Simon writing in 1890, when he said : “ The modern demand for sanitary reform, the demand that the better knowledge which had been gained as to the preventability of certain diseases should be represented in corresponding laws and activities for the protection of the public health, may be said to have begun in this country in 1838 ; and the successes which it had gained within the space of ten years from its beginning were of so very important a character that the story of that decennium claims to be told in detail. Superficially, much of it will be a record of the doings of Government Departments, Parliamentary Committees, and Royal Commissions, but even on the surface, and still more in the deeper strata when they are known, the story of the ten years is above all an account of the zealous labours of one eminent public servant, Sir Edwin Chadwick.”

This truly just and equally generous encomium from the masterful pen of Sir John Simon is the more noteworthy, since his point of view on sanitary principles and policy was radically different from that of Chadwick and his coadjutors. It was after the overthrow in Parliament, in 1854, of the old Board of Health that Simon became medical officer to the new Board set up in 1855 ; and in this office, during his subsequent service with the Privy Council and the Local Govern-

ment Board, a policy in sanitary matters was developed which differed not a little from that which had inspired the Chadwick School of Thought.

The old Board of Health had excited much opposition ; it was accused of over-centralisation, and Chadwick was the chief target of attack. Its proposed continuance occasioned a defeat of the Government. Chadwick retired from the public service on a pension which he enjoyed for a generation ; he was made a C.B. in 1848, on the Prince Consort's initiative, but did not receive the K.C.B. until the year before his death.

What, it may be asked, was Chadwick's "sanitary idea," the root-principle which inspired his life's-work ?

It was, according to Richardson, "that man could, by getting at first principles, and by aiming at causes which affect health, mould life altogether into its natural cast, and beat what had hitherto been accepted as fate by getting behind fate itself, and suppressing the forces which led up to it at their prime source." To this end, direct investigation on the spot into the removal of the preventable antecedents of disease and crime claimed his attention, *i.e.*, "reliance on fact as a basis of comment." The so-called "practical man" in politics was his aversion ; he "knew of no investigation," he said, in his perversely paradoxical way, "which did not reverse almost every main principle and assumed fact on which parliamentary committees and politicians of high position were prepared to base legislation." He dwelt on unity of purpose in the prevention of evil. He was large, imperial if you will, in scope, but in method democratic, though his critics regarded him as inclined to autocracy. While he did not "despise the single fact" he resorted readily to statistics, initiated our registration system, and, utilis-

ing its results, often illustrated an argument and clinched a point by recourse to the language of figures. He demonstrated the improved value of life as shown by the increased mean expectation of its duration in the nineteenth century compared with earlier years in obedience to social and sanitary reform. He set about reforming the dwellings of the poor and the mal-hygiene of our prisons ; he encountered the opposition of some, of whom he said " their hearts were larger than their heads." He was, however, in the best sense a humanitarian. On the first School Board he opposed corporal punishment. He was struck by the influence of school life in disseminating disease ; he said, " in some school conditions a mother sending her child to such is sending it into a preparation for a fever, or into measles mixtures, or into small or chicken pox, or some form of disease. Children thus infected in schools frequently bring the infection into crowded and ill-ventilated homes, where several sleep in the same bed." Compulsory attendance under such conditions brings compulsory deterioration. He advocated baths in schools and personal cleanliness as preventive of infectious and contagious diseases. He started the " half-time " scholar system, and anticipated medical inspection of schools from which he hoped for beneficial results. He estimated " the physiological limits of mental labour." " Bright voluntary attention was the attitude of the scholar to be desired, the time for which this could be sustained grew," he said, " with the child's growth, and could be increased by sanitary surroundings as well as by the interest that could be imparted by a competent teacher." Physical training and sanitary surroundings would, he urged, " banish " epidemic and eruptive diseases. He favoured drill in school, but opposed any direct or indirect methods of conscription. He urged moral instruction in schools. He was a warm

advocate of competitive examinations for entrance to the public services. He deplored the domination of our great administrative departments by "changing party political chiefs, who come entirely unprepared to deal with the subject matter of their departments" (of which he could give amusing yet sad instances), whereby the permanent officers, "instead of working up to superior knowledge, work down to distracted attention, to apathy and antipathy," harassed by any troublesome new work, until they learn, as Dickens says, "how not to do it."

Chadwick's monumental *Survey into the Sanitary Condition of the Labouring Classes of Great Britain* was the final blow to the "letting-things-alone" party in high places, and led to the institution of local medical officers of health. When he and his colleagues visited the fever-stricken homes of the poorest in our large cities, he said "it was frequently declared by the inmates that they had never for many years witnessed the approach or presence of persons of that condition near them." "The duty of visiting loathsome abodes, amidst close atmospheres compounded of smoke and offensive odours, and everything revolting to the senses, is a duty," he said, "which can only be expected to be regularly performed under much stronger motives than can commonly be imposed on honorary officers. . . . The descriptions given by Howard of the worst prisons he visited in England (which, he states, were the worst he had seen in Europe) were exceeded in every wynd in Edinburgh and Glasgow inspected by Dr. Arnott and myself in company with the municipal officers of those cities. More filth, worse physical suffering and moral disorder than Howard describes as affecting the prisoners, are to be found among the cellar population of the working people of Liverpool, Manchester or Leeds, and in large portions of the metropolis."

Deaths from fever and smallpox were, he found, almost exclusively confined to the worst parts of the towns. In an epidemic of the latter in Bath, in 1837, which carried off over three hundred persons, scarcely a single gentleman and only two or three tradesmen were among the victims. He claimed that by knowing the general lie of a town and the conditions of its poorer dwelling houses, he could postulate the habitat and haunts of infectious diseases. He believed in the common origin of zymotics in sanitary neglect—"that smallpox follows on much the same lines as typhus, so does scarlatina, but with wider deviations as to classes of cases and conditions of persons." Sutherland and Galton, he added, had shown that in Malta, plague, cholera, smallpox, and anthrax had in different years been localised in the same squalid quarters. The propagation of "typhus" (enteric fever) he traced largely to untrapped drains; and the use of efficient traps and glazed earthenware pipes was early advocated by Chadwick. He had been brought up in the belief that epidemics were mainly "climatorial" in causation, but he emphasised the fact that they were "largely communicable by infection." He urged the prompt isolation of infected persons in well-ventilated chambers, so as to "let a current of air pass through the room and over the patient; to observe all the details of regulations as to cleanliness of the patient and the articles of clothing and furniture, and the removal of excreta." He enunciated precise rules for the sanitary construction of dwellings and hospitals, laying special stress on ample cubic space to get rid of "vitiating phthisis-producing air, and (if the crowding is intense) fever-producing air." Personal cleanliness as a prophylactic against infectious disease was accentuated. He said, "If a great epidemic were to occur again, I would proclaim and enforce the active application of soap and water as a preventive. I have

had frequent opportunities of observing this plan as a factor of sanitation," and he proceeded to cite examples.

After a careful examination of the enormous amount of evidence which he had collected Chadwick thus summed up the conclusion of the whole matter :

"That the various forms of epidemic, endemic and other disease are caused or aggravated, or propagated, chiefly amongst the labouring classes by atmospheric impurities produced by decomposing animal and vegetable substances, by damp and filth, and close and overcrowded dwellings. . . . That such disease, whenever its attacks are frequent, is always found in connection with the physical circumstances above specified, and that when these circumstances are removed by drainage, proper cleansing, better ventilation, and other means of diminishing atmospheric impurity, the frequency and intensity of such disease are abated, and where the removal of the noxious agencies appears to be complete, such disease almost entirely disappears. That cases of smallpox, of typhus, and of others of the ordinary epidemics occur in the greatest proportion in common conditions of foul air, from stagnant putrefaction, from bad house drainage, from sewers of deposit from excrement-sodden sites, from filthy street surfaces, from impure water, and from overcrowding in private houses and in public institutions. That the entire removal of such conditions by complete sanitation and by improved dwellings is the effectual preventive of diseases of these species, and of ordinary, as well as of extraordinary, epidemic visitations. That when such diseases continue to occur, their spread is best prevented by the separation of the unaffected from the affected, by home treatment if possible, if not, by providing small temporary accommodation ; in either case obviating the necessity of removing the sick to a distance, and the danger of aggravating epidemic cases in large hospitals, a proceeding liable to augment the death-rates during epidemics."

Chadwick saw the urgent need of a radical reform in our local government system before any real advance on the lines he desiderated could be made. He urged

the unification of local government services, especially in the metropolis, and he laid it down as a "sanitary axiom, that the duty of carrying fouled water *out* of houses and *out* of towns, clear of the sites, constantly through self-cleansing channels, should, with the duty of carrying water *into* houses, devolve upon one and the same authority, and that such authority should be a competent and responsible public one."

Students of politics and administration in the last quarter of a century will be able to judge how far Chadwick's dreams have been realised in regard to the municipal machinery through which our public health operations are effected; while the recent inauguration of a Ministry of Health will afford an opportunity of reflecting how far the teachings of the rejected sanitarian of 1855 have been appreciated by the public departments of the twentieth century; how far "the stone which the builders refused has become the head stone of the corner."

Chadwick, by his will, made provision for carrying on after his decease the propagation of that Sanitary Science to which he had devoted his life, and appointed Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson and Mr. James Heywood his executors.

On February 22, 1895, a scheme was confirmed by the order of Mr. Justice Chitty for the regulation and administration of the charitable trust created by the will and codicil of the late Sir Edwin Chadwick, K.C.B. A sum scheduled as amounting to about £28,000 in various stocks (yielding about £880 a year) was transferred into the names of Trustees, of whom there were to be not fewer than five nor more than seven, two to be appointed as representative of the Royal Society of Arts and the Royal Institution respectively, the others, after the first originally named in the scheme, to be elected by the Trustees as vacancies occurred. Sir

Benjamin Ward Richardson was nominated the first chairman of the Trust. The other elective Trustees were Mr. Osbert Chadwick, C.M.G., son of the founder; Mr. James Heywood, F.R.S., Sir Robert Rawlinson, K.C.B., and Mr. H. C. Stephens, M.P.; while Sir James Crichton-Browne, M.D., F.R.S., represented the Royal Institution, and Sir Douglas Galton, K.C.B., the Royal Society of Arts.

The trust funds and the income thereof were to be applied for the promotion of Sanitary Science in the widest possible sense. At the discretion of the Trustees they could be used in establishing professorships in either the medical or engineering aspect of Sanitary Science; in providing scholarships, maintaining lecturers or scholars, holding examinations, assisting publications or subsidising institutions, or in providing for the delivery by competent persons of lectures on Sanitary Science "or in such other manner as in the opinion of the Trustees will tend to promote Sanitary Science." It was also open to the Trustees, if they thought fit, once in every five years to present a sum of £100 and a Gold Medal as a Chadwick prize to that medical officer of the Navy and Army respectively who, in the opinion of the medical head of the department, had in the preceding five years most distinguished himself "in promoting the health of the men." There was also a discretionary power to give a like prize to a teacher in an Industrial School who had specially assisted in promoting the mental and physical well-being of the children. Lastly, there was a similar power to recognise the services of a Local Sanitary Authority in practising the system of drainage advocated by the testator or any improved modification thereof.

As the Scheme under which the Trust was administered, dating from 1895, required some amendment in order to bring it up to date and into accord with more

recent developments, a new scheme, or rather a revision of the earlier scheme, was drawn up and approved by the Charity Commissioners in July 1924. In addition to some minor amendments, the new scheme extended the powers of the Trustees to the promotion of "the physical training of the population," which had indeed been contemplated by the Founder as an appropriate object. It also authorised the defraying of incidental expenses in carrying out the varied powers of the Trustees.

The first Trustees under the Scheme of 1924 were: Sir William J. Collins, K.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.C.S. (Chairman), Sir James Crichton-Browne, M.D., F.R.S., Sir Evan Spicer, D.L., Sir Frank Baines, C.V.O., C.B.E. W. E. Riley, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., M.Inst.C.E., W. Addington Willis, Esq., C.B.E., LL.B., and G. W. Humphreys, Esq., C.B.E., M.Inst.C.E., now Sir George Humphreys, K.B.E.

In February 1926 Sir Matthew Gemmill Wallace, Bart., succeeded Sir Evan Spicer (resigned), and in the present year, 1929, Mr. P. McIntyre Evans, M.A., LL.D., has been appointed Representative Trustee for the Royal Society of Arts in place of Sir Frank Baines, resigned.

The late Mr. Osbert Chadwick, C.M.G., was Chairman from 1897 to 1912, and among those who have in the past acted as Trustees were Sir William Abney, K.C.B., Professor W. Cawthorne Unwin, Mr. Brudenell Carter, F.R.C.S., Sir John Rotton, K.C., Sir Alexander Binnie, M.Inst.C.E., Sir Henry Trueman Wood, F.S.A., Sir Maurice Fitzmaurice, C.M.G., F.R.S., and Mr. John Slater, F.R.I.B.A., all now deceased.

The office of Trustee is purely honorary. The Trustees may appoint and pay a clerk or secretary. This clerkship was originally held by the late Mr. Aubrey

Richardson, younger son of Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson. Mrs. Aubrey Richardson, O.B.E., is now Clerk to the Trust, and Lecture Secretary.

From 1895 to 1913 the greater portion of the income of the Trust was devoted to the maintenance of the Chadwick Professorship of Hygiene and the Lectureship on Municipal Engineering at University College, London, and a capital sum was given for the provision of the Chadwick Laboratory of Hygiene in that College. Grants were also made to the Sanitary Inspectors' Association. From 1907 to 1912 a scheme was in operation for providing a course of lectures at the University of London, South Kensington, on recent advances in Sanitary Science and Municipal Engineering. Among the lecturers were Drs. Seaton, Maxwell, and Creighton, and Sir Alexander Binnie.

Since 1913, while an annual sum has been devoted to subsidising the Chadwick Professorship and Municipal Engineering teaching at the University of London (University College), a new departure has been made in the way of providing courses of public Chadwick lectures in London and other large towns in Great Britain by competent lecturers on almost every aspect of Sanitary Science.

In an appendix will be found a list of these lectures, the names of the lecturers, and the places in which the lectures were delivered.

The repute enjoyed by the Chadwick Trust has attracted to it certain benefactions of which the Trustees have been requested to undertake the administration.

The Trustees of the Memorial to the late Sir Malcolm Morris, in November 1925, made a Declaration of Trust under the authority of the Charity Commissioners whereby the interest arising from investment of a sum of £333 should be applied by the Chadwick Trustees in providing a Public Lecture to be

known as "The Malcolm Morris Memorial Lecture," the subject to be in alternate years :

- (a) Preventive Aspects of Public Health.
- (b) Dermatology.

This Lecture is to be delivered annually, or at such intervals as the Chadwick Trustees may think proper.

In accordance with this declaration, the following Malcolm Morris Memorial Lectures have been given :

November 15, 1926. London—Professor H. J. FLEURE, D.Sc. : "Racial Characters of the Human Skin and Racial Types in Relation to Health."

October 17, 1927. London—Dr. W. G. SAVAGE : "Food Poisoning."

And for May 16, 1929, "The Progress of Dermatology over 50 years," by Sir Norman Walker, M.D., LL.D., is announced.

In December 1925 Mr. Alfred C. Bossom, of New York, U.S.A., with the authority of the Charity Trustees, made a Declaration of Trust whereby the interest from investment of £1000 should be applied by the Chadwick Trustees to the provision of an Annual Lecture or Lectures on Sanitary Science with particular reference to improved methods and materials employed in building, sanitary construction, and municipal engineering, and also once in every five years or at such longer intervals as the Trustees might think proper, to a Scholarship for Research in some subject relating to Sanitary Science to be selected by the Trustees. The said Lectures and Scholarships are to be known as "The Bossom Gift Lectures and Scholarships."

Bossom Gift Lectures already given have been :

February 3, 1927. London—Professor C. H. REILLY,
O.B.E., M.A., F.R.I.B.A. : “ Developments in Building Methods.”

March 30, 1928. London—Dr. R. E. STRADLING :
“ Balbus Built a Wall.”

March 11, 1929. London—Mr. G. Mowlem Burt :
“ The Making of a Modern Building.”

The Chadwick Trustees are now instituting Chadwick Travelling Scholarships of the value of £400 each, tenable for one year, in Sanitary Science and Municipal Engineering respectively, to enable the holders to study either generally or in some particular aspect, the methods adopted in different countries for the prevention of disease and the improvement of the public health, or sanitary administration and engineering in urban or rural areas.

APPENDIX.

CHADWICK PUBLIC LECTURES 1913-1929.

- "Hygiene of the Home," by H. P. Boulnois, M.Inst.C.E. London.
- "The Evolution of Epidemics," by Dr. J. T. C. Nash. London.
- "Milk Supply," by Prof. H. R. Kenwood. Cardiff and London.
- "Water Supply," by E. P. Hill, M.Inst.C.E. Birmingham and London.
- "Infant Welfare," by Prof. Karl Pearson, F.R.S. London.
- "Nature and Nurture in Mental Development," by Sir Frederick Mott, M.D., F.R.S. London.
- "Practical Problems of Housing Reform," by W. E. Riley, F.R.I.B.A., M.Inst.C.E. Glasgow.
- "The Physiological Principles of Heating and Ventilating," by Dr. Leonard Hill, F.R.S. Bristol.
- "The Place of the Open Air School in Preventive Medicine," by Sir George Newman, K.C.B., M.D. London.
- "Military Hygiene," by Surgeon-General Evatt, C.B. Southampton.
- "House Drainage Law," by W. Addington Willis, C.B.E., LL.B. London.
- "Vaccination in the Light of Modern Experience," by Dr. Killick Millard, D.Sc. London.
- "Vital Statistics," by Sir Joseph Burn, F.S.A., F.S.I. Liverpool.
- "Altitude and Health," by Prof. F. F. Roget of Geneva. London.
- "The Care of Children under School Age," by Dr. Joseph Cates. Leeds.

- "Camp, Ship, and Hospital Hygiene," by Dr. A. T. Nankivell.
London and Willesden.
- "Government, and Civil, and Military Sanitation in the
Tropics," by Sir Ronald Ross, K.C.B., F.R.S. London.
- "War and Disease," by Dr. F. M. Sandwith. London.
- "The Progress of Naval Hygiene," by Prof. W. J. Simpson,
C.M.G., M.D., F.R.C.P. Portsmouth and Plymouth.
- "The War and the Wounded," by Adolphe Smith. London.
- "Racial Hygiene and the Wastage of War," by Dr. C. W.
Saleeby. Brighton.
- "Water-Cures in Peace and War," by Dr. Fortescue Fox.
London.
- "Voluntary Field Hospitals," by H. S. Souttar, F.R.C.S.
London.
- "Food in War Time," by Prof. Noël Paton, M.D. London
and Gretna.
- "Typhus in Serbia," by Dr. R. O. Moon. London.
- "Emergency Military Hospital Construction," by A. Saxon
Snell, F.R.I.B.A. London and Willesden.
- "Some Conclusions on Housing our Workers," by W. E. Riley,
F.R.I.B.A., M.Inst.C.E. London.
- "The Domestic Arterial System," by Dr. Charles Porter.
London.
- "Housewifery in the Army," by Miss Lilian Barker, C.B.E.
London.
- "Measles," by Dr. Joseph Cates. London.
- "The Prevention of Disease and Frost Bite in the Army," by
Professor Sheridan Delepine, M.B., C.M. Ilford.
- "Fatigue and its Effects on Industry and Efficiency," by Prof.
W. Stirling, M.D. London.
- "The Health of the Future Citizen," by Dr. Charles Porter.
Norwich.
- "Baby-saving for the Nation," by Dr. J. T. C. Nash. London.
- "Architecture in Relation to Health and Welfare," by Paul
Waterhouse, F.R.I.B.A. London.
- "The Hygiene of the Soldier's Heart," by Dr. Strickland
Goodall. London.
- "The Profitable Keeping of Fowls and Rabbits on Hygienic
Methods," by Captain C. G. Moor, R.A.M.C. London.
- "Mental Hygiene in Shell Shock," by Major Sir Frederick
Mott, R.A.M.C., M.D., F.R.S. London.

- "Food and War," by Dr. S. G. Moore. Bournemouth and Bath.
- "Forests, Woods, and Trees, in Relation to Hygiene," by Prof. Augustine Henry. London.
- "Prevention of the Common Infectious Diseases," by Dr. Charles Porter. Hampstead.
- "Fatigue and the Worker," by Prof. H. J. Spooner. Gretna.
- "Forestry and After-War Employment," by Sir John Stirling-Maxwell, Bart. Gretna.
- "The Part of Hygiene in the European War," by Dr. Woods Hutchinson (U.S.A.). London.
- "Electricity and National Welfare," by H. T. Davidge, B.Sc., M.Inst.C.E. Leicester and Swansea.
- "The Food Shortage and How to Meet It," by Capt. C. J. Moor, R.A.M.C. London.
- "Our Fisheries and the Food Supply," by Prof. D'Arcy Thompson, F.R.S. London.
- "The Story of a New Disease," by Dr. F. J. Crookshank. London.
- "Rural Housing and Village Planning," by Prof. Adshead, F.R.I.B.A. Derby, Chesterfield, Belper, and Ilkeston.
- "Fuel Economy and Health," by A. H. Barker, B.A., B.Sc. London.
- "The Use of Colloids in Health and Disease," by Alfred Searle, London.
- "Industrial Poisoning and its Prevention," by Prof. T. M. Legge, C.B.E., M.D. Bradford.
- "The Problems of Hygiene in Egypt," by Lt.-Col. Andrew Balfour, C.B., C.M.G., M.D. London.
- "Healthy Housing," by Dame Henrietta Barnett, D.B.E. Brighton and Nottingham.
- "Housing and Health," by Capt. R. Reiss, F.R.Econ.S. Brighton and Ipswich.
- "Causes of Infant Mortality." Dr. Joseph Cates, Hampstead.
- "The State in Relation to Chronic Disease," by Dr. R. O. Moon. London.
- "Some Problems of Suburban Housing," by Captain Reiss, F.R.Econ.S. Hampstead.
- "Health and the State," by Colonel Freemantle, M.D. Oxford.

- "Military Hygiene in Peace and War," by General Sir John Goodwin, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., F.R.C.S. London.
- "Gardening and Food Production," by Sir A. Daniel Hall, K.C.B., F.R.S. London.
- "Man and Disease," by Dr. F. G. Crookshank. Cambridge.
- "Sewage," by A. J. Martin, M.Inst.C.E. Colchester.
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